



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOVEMBER 7.

The President, SAMUEL G. DIXON, M.D., in the Chair.

Thirty-five persons present.

Papers under the following titles were presented for publication:

“Description of *Ameiurus lacustris okeechobeensis*,” by Henry W. Fowler.

“Observations on Fishes from the Caroline Islands,” by Henry W. Fowler.

A New Race of Short-eared Owl.—MR. WITMER STONE exhibited a series of Short-eared Owls from Pt. Barrow, Alaska, from the collection of Mr. E. A. McIlhenny. These birds are very much paler than specimens from Pennsylvania and have the tawny tints largely replaced by white. The lower surface is white with a slight buff suffusion in some examples, while the dark stripes on the breast average narrower than in more southern specimens. The females are slightly darker than the males.

In measurements they agree pretty well with examples from the United States, the wing of eight males ranging from 11.75 to 12.25 ins. (average 11.95 ins.) and of three females from 12 to 12.30 ins. (average 12.15 ins.).

Notwithstanding the individual variations exhibited by this genus, Mr. Stone regarded these Pt. Barrow specimens as representing a distinct geographic race, probably ranging southeastward over the arctic barren grounds, and proposed to separate it as *Asio accipitrinus McIlhennyi* (Type 958 Coll. E. A. McIlhenny, Pt. Barrow, June 2, 1898, ♂).

NOVEMBER 14.

The President, SAMUEL G. DIXON, M.D., in the Chair.

One hundred and forty-three persons present.

Mr. Frank M. Chapman made an illustrated communication on the subject of the Bird Rocks of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. (No abstract.)